Number 356 THE June 15, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, June 15, 1793.

Forty Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt yeſterday on the Allegheny road, between Pittſburgh and Thompſon's tavern on Turtle creek, a black leather Pocket book, containing about *Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars, a Bill of Exchange, and ſundry other papers.* The above will be given to any perſon that will lodge the ſame with Joſiah Tannehill, Pittſburgh.

JESSE TOWNSEND.

June 7th, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICES of Inſpection are opened at the following places, to receive entries for Stills, &c. agreeably to the Revenue Law of the United States, viz.—At the houſe of BENJAMIN WELLS in Fayette county—at the houſe of PHILIP RAGEN in Weſtmoreland county, and at my houſe and the houſe of ROBERT JOHNSTON, in Allegheny county.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector 4th Survey Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

June 1, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, to come and ſettle their accounts, and make payment, and thoſe that have any demands againſt him are deſired to bring forward their accounts for payment.

Thoſe perſons that have made improvements between Mr. Hoge's diſtrict and the two Beaver creeks, in order to hold land, are requeſted to meet me on the 11th or 12th inſtant, in order to ſhew me their improvements, as I have ſome warrants to lay and I do not with to interiere with any claim.

JOHN M'KEE

June 1, 1793.

ENTERED with the ſubſcriber one of the wood rangers of Allegheny county, as a ſtray, a brown mare, 3 years old, ſome white round her hind feet, a natural trotter, no mark or brand perceivable. The owner may have her again by applying to the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek, four miles from Pittſburgh.

JOHN BELL.

June 4, 1793.

A Liſt of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Pittſburgh.

A.

COLONEL James Alliſon, Waſhington county; David Abraham, ſoldier in captain Brock's company; John Armſtrong, Waſhington county.

B.

Amos Beach, ſoldier; Caleb Burgeſs, Robert Barr, merchant, Lexington; William Bull, John Berkenſhaw, Little Redſtone; William Blue, Head Quarters; Joſeph Beggs, Robinſon's run; Peter Burgar, Waſhington county; Rowley Beyd, Allegheny county; Ozi Baker, ſoldier; Mr. Blakeway, Ten Mile.

C.

David Clements, Fort Waſhington; Jacob Cooper, Turnbull's Ironworks; Ezekiel Cooper, mouth of Buffaloe; Benjamin Cobin, ſoldier; David Call, Bourbon Kentucky; Archibald Cunningham, care of widow Miers.

D.

Matthew Dender, Chartiers; Jas. Dugan, John Dietz, Jonathan Devol, Muſkingum; Sterret and Douglaſs, merchants, near Pittſburgh; Monſ. Dedier, Galliopolis; Iſrael Dodge.

E.

Joſeph Eveleth.

F.

Emanuel Frantz, millwright; Mary Findley, Weſtmoreland county; Margaret Flinn, Allegheny county; Revd. James Finley, Weſtmoreland county; Wm. Frazier, Beaver creek; George Trahiear, Fort Waſhington.

G.

Moſes Greer, Falls of Ohio.

H.

Jerom Holt, Cincinnati, on the Ohio; John Hamilton, ſoldier; Robert Hewſton, Allegheny county; John Hogg, Iſaac Hylin, Waſhington; Malilon Hait, Fort Waſhington; Benjamin Harvey, care of W. M'Kinley, Weſt Liberty; John Higgins, Auguſtine Heine, a carpenter from Bremen.

I.

Chriſtian Ilgner, a ſoldier in the cavalry.

L.

Monſ. Laurert, Galliopolis; Alexander Lowther, Ohio county; William P. Lunt, Ohio; Silas Lilly, Head Quarters; Stephen Little, Weſtern Territory; Jacob Long, ſoldier; Thomas Loague, on the river Ohio.

M.

Duncan Mackenzie, Mingo Bottom; Monſ. Maurice, Galliopolis; Enſign William Mills, Fort Waſhington, John Mullen, Chartiers; David Miller, Thomas Morgan, carpenter, Alliance Furnace; William Moore, Muddy creek; Lt. Edward Miller, Fort St. Clair; William Moulton, Marietta; Capt. John Mills, Fort Waſhington; Dunkin Mathes, Weſtmoreland county; Joſeph M'Munn, care of James Miers; Henry M'Donough, Waſhington county; Enſign Peter Marks, Fort Waſhington; Alex. M'Donald, ſchoolmaſter, Weſtmoreland county; Kennard M'Kinſey, Brewer Munn, Patrick Moore, Limeſtone, Kentucky; James M'Call, Devore's ferry; Pat. M'Gill, ſoldier.

N.

John Niſley, Richard Newſham, Chartiers.

O.

Connell O'Boyle, Weſtmoreland county.

P.

Robert Preſton, Waſhington county; Ezra Putnam, Marietta; Dr. Joſeph Phillips, John Pollard, ſoldier;

R.

John Roſs, Cavalry: John Roſs, James Roas, Waſhington.

S.

Daniel Swiney, Beaſon Town; John Strong, Fort Waſhington; Andrew Storey, Muſkingum; Jacob Strohouwar, Jeremiah Stillwell, ſoldier; Thomas Smith, James Semple, David Strong, Fort Waſhington; William Sinclair, Waſhington county.

T.

James Thornburgh, Samuel Turk, ſoldier.

W.

David Wilſon, William Wightman, Peters creek; Chriſtian Williman, trumpeter, Robert Warnock, Nathan Woodbury, near Redſtone; Dr. Jos. Way, Abraham Wood, Head Quarters.

SECOND TRIAL *of* LOUIS CAPET.

[Tranſlated from a St. Domingo Paper.]

THE ſhores of the river Acheron were lately covered with an immenſe number of dead, who aſked a paſſage acroſs; and Charon, fatigued with labour was by means in a good humour with his paſſengers. Every one would go over firſt, and the boatman, to avoid giving umbrage, determined to ſhew a preference to merit only.—An old greadier firſt appeared, and inſiſted on paſſing over immediately, becauſe he loſt his life in the attack on the Baſtile. This circumſtance gained him inſtant admiſſion. Deſſilles related the affair at Nanci, and Charon received him alſo; and it will be readily conjectured that the victims of the 10th of Auguſt, were not mortified with a refuſal. While Charon was receiving all theſe brave fellows on board, he obſerved a fat man, ſhorter by the head at leaſt than the others, who looked very ſour at the recital of the actions of thoſe who had firſt paſſed. As there now remained to be carried over only a few prieſts and macaroni's, Charon gave him leave to ſtep in without further examination, and without knowing him. During the paſſage he enquired, but could not learn whether he had been a citizen, a prieſt, or a nobleman. The ghoſt ſeeing Charon much embarraſſed, thus addreſſed him in a melancholy tone of voice. "You ſeem anxious to know who I am—learn then, that in times paſt I have made laws, and afterwards cauſed them to be executed, but was at laſt executed myſelf."

How! (ſaid Charon) was you the laſt king of the French? *Ghoſt*—Undoubtedly—and ſacrificed to a faction of whom my dear relation is the head. *Charon*—Say rather, that you fell a ſacrifice to your own treachery and the intrigues of your brothers; for, why were you not true to the oath you took, when you accepted the conſtitution? Why was the civil liſt revenue expended at Coblentz and at ſeveral other places, and indeed wherever the rebels could be found, who were all nobleſſe and your friends, notwithſtanding the conſtitution you had ſworn to maintain? *Ghoſt*—I always bore an excellent character; I thought my people had need of being governed, not having capacity to govern themſelves. I ſaw a great number of my dear friends in Germany, who were daily riſking their lives in my ſervice. I could not otherwiſe than make them ſome compenſation, and the civil liſt revenue was all I could get at for the purpoſe. This was all I had to offer them. In my ſituation, every man would have done the ſame thing. My only concern now is, that my people are not happy, and will not recognize my good intentions. *Charon*—Rather be concerned for yourſelf and thoſe of your deſcription on earth. You are ſoon to appear at the judgment ſeat of Minos, that inexorable judge, who has no more partiality for kings than for the meaneſt of the people. *Ghoſt*—What! do you ſuppoſe then that Minos is commiſſioned with power to judge one of the moſt powerful monarch that ever lived on earth? *Charon*—How! do you who have but juſt quitted the country of liberty, you who are nothing but duſt and aſhes, do you ſtill retain the pride of your former court, and the inſolent ſpirit of your brother royaliſts? Lay aſide ſuch impudence, which will not be borne with at the bar of Minos, and pleaſe to recollect that fortune in placing you for a moment at the head of a great empire, did not thereby deſtroy, and never will deſtroy that firſt law of nature, Equality. *Ghoſt*.—Does Minos make uſe of *Lettres de Cachet? Charon*—What do you mean by that word? *Ghoſt*—It is a moſt convenient contrivance to extend the power of the ſovereign and ſhut up the mouths of thoſe who are bold enough to publiſh the weakneſſes of great men. By means of a Lettre de Cachet a prince can ſhut up forever from ſociety any of his ſubjects that are ſo unfortunate as to offend him. *Charon*—In this country we have a much more equitable law, the law of retaliation (here the dead man gave a diſmal grin: Charon then ſet him aſhore, bid him be of good courage, firſt aſking him to pay his paſſage. The ghoſt gave him an aſſignat or national note.) *Charon*.—Hah! what is this? do you think I am to be put off with a ſcrap of an old ballad? *Ghoſt*—Why, this is good, fair paper money, ſuch as circulates through my whole kingdom. *Charon*—How can it be that France, reputed ſo fine a country, ſo rich, and its people ſo induſtrious; how is it poſſible ſhe can pay her debts with ſuch paper rags as this! *Ghoſt*—France has been compelled to it, ever ſince my wife (Antoniette) to indulge her whims and aſſiſt her family, engroſſed all the coin in the kingdom. *Charon*—What a ſet of devils! a fine family indeed! Come! you muſt find ſome way to pay me in hard money. *Ghoſt*—It is impoſſible—but ſtop—I have a little gold box containing the relics of the bleſſed St. Labre. It was given me by my confeſſor, but I muſt now make uſe of it to pay my paſſage.

[Here the boatman took the box, threw the relics upon the ground, and ſhewing Louis Capet the road, wiſhed him a pleaſant journey.]

Louis Capet then ſet forward on his journey, and after ſome hours travelling, arrived at the judgment ſeat of Minos. He trembled at the ſtern aſpect of the judge and his aſſiſtants.—"Terrible will be my fate (ſaid he) if I am ſentenced to puniſhment for thoſe peccadillos which were thought mere matter of merriment at Paris, before the revolution. But I will take courage, and ſhow him the will which my father confeſſor was ſo kind as to make for me; and I am ſure I ſhall ſoon get into his good graces."

Having thus ſpoke, he thruſt himſelf into a crowd of ghoſts that environed the bar of Minos. The judge diſpatched them with as much haſte as if he had been well paid for it: ſome went away ſad and dejected, others felicitated themſelves on their ſentence Capet's turn came at laſt, and Minos with an air not over courteous, ordered him to place himſelf in the bar. *Ghoſt*—Do you know that I am a king? *Minos*—Indeed! ſo much the worſe for you, then—begin with obeying my orders. [Here the dead man looked about him in that liſtleſs manner he was wont to do in his life-time, but ſeeing no guards at his elbow to revenge the mortification, he placed himſelf in the bar without making reply, and on the ſame ſeat which but a few minutes before accommodated the ſhoe blacks of the Pont Neuf, and the cook-wench of his valet de chambre, Clery.] *Minos*—Your name Sir? *Ghoſt*—Louis Capet. *Minos*—Your quality?—*Ghoſt*—Alas! for a long time paſt I have been of no conſequence nor quality; but time has been

that I was king of the French. *Minos*—What, Louis the laſt? are you the man that oppoſed the juſt laws of nature, and reſerved for yourſelf only, and your favorites, the rights which ſhe intended equally for all men? *Ghoſt*—This is all falſhood and ſlander: When I ſaw *the people* preſſed down into the duſt by the immenſe weight of taxes, I, of my own mere motion and good will, convoked the ſtates general, in order to give them all the juſtice that was their due; and ſo true is what I ſay, that from this circumſtance I was univerſally called the reſtorer of French liberty. *Minos*—That may be true; but when theſe ſame ſtates general had aſſembled and iſſued their firſt decree, which in ſome meaſure avenged the affront to nature, ſhe had ſo long experienced from you, and your brethren in villainy; from the effect of that decree you began to perceive that reaſon had made more progreſs in the world than you had expected; and you immediately ſet about nipping the infant bud of liberty; in order to ſupport your prerogatives of pride and cruelty. You ſurrounded the national aſſembly with hired guards whom you paid and inſtructed to your wiſh. Humble remonſtrances were made againſt this act of deſpotiſm; your anſwers were uniformly cruel and equivocal, and you imputed to the diſorderly ſpirit of the Pariſians, an effect proceeding only from your ſtruggle for the recovery of deſpotic power. It was then that your people for the firſt time ſhook off the yoke of oppreſſion, and made their great effort for liberty, in overthrowing and eraſing from its foundations, that deteſtable monument which alone, condemns you, known by the name of the Baſtile. When you ſaw your deſign defeated, you inſtantly acted the ſpaniel, and did every thing in your power to calm down that reſentment of which you had nearly become the victim.—You affected a character of popularity, and (pity indeed that you could) you found forgiving friends who received you in their arms, and covered you from vengeance with their own bodies. How did you requite them? Accuſtomed to abuſe your authority, what you had been intruſted with you threw into the ſcale of deſpotiſm; you confirmed perſonal ſervitude, feudality, tythes, &c. The declaration of rights, and all other public acts that had the freedom and happineſs of the people for their object, were rendered fruitleſs by your treaſons, and your benefactors ſoon repented of confiding power in your hands of which you were utterly unworthy. I will not mention your drunken frolics, nor the nocturnal revels of your wife, whom you ſhould have put into cloſe confinement after the affair of the *necklace*, a piece of villainy that completely debaſed her in the eyes of all nations. Neither will I bring into view all her adventures of gallantry, the notoriety of which rendered you both objects of national contempt. I well know that for a long time the throne of France has been occupied by cuckolds and whore-maſters; but all this is foreign to your preſent ſituation. I will not mention the criminal correſpondence you held with contemptible legiſlators, with your brothers, your relations, and your allies. I will only ſpeak of what ſtrictly regards yourſelf, or is nearly connected with your own hiſtory. How will you clear yourſelf of the black treachery of your flight from the kingdom, of which you had every reaſon to fear a diſcovery? You endeavored to avoid ſuſpicion, to again anew the confidence of the people, always too ready to grant it, although you only meant to break your oath, and thereby put yourſelf at the head of the armies of your accomplices, to re-enter France and to enſlave a ſecond time men who were overloading you with careſſes and tenderneſs. You were arreſted at Varennes. If you had died then, Capet, your people would have ſtill mourned for you, would have pardoned your weakneſſes, and pronounced it the laſt effort of expiring royalty—Your memory would then have been long dear upon earth, and at your death the gates of elyſium would have opened to you without much difficulty—But this was not your fate—like a mean coward, you ſuffered yourſelf to be re-conducted to Paris, where your entrance was the ſignal for blood and carnage. You then thought of nothing but a coalition of the tyrants of the north, and at the very inſtant too when your ſubjects were ſtill ſo affectionate as to take pleaſure in ſeeing you, and providing for your ſafety. I will paſs over a multitude of facts, which are but one tiſſue of treachery, that I may attend only to thoſe leading charges on which I am to found my ſentence. Let us paſs to the fatal 10th of Auguſt——Well may you tremble! This country reſounds with the cries of its victims—You are mute—it is enough. *Ghoſt*—But obſerve, Mr. Charon, that my repentance has ſome merit; and that I did repent, is clear from my laſt Will and Teſtament.—*Minos*—Hold! no more of that—how dare you mention to me that wretched capuchin ſermon, which even your brethren and adherents are aſhamed of. Capet, you are a notorious rogue, but I confeſs you have ſome cauſe of excuſe. You were habituated from your infancy to hear all your vices flattered, and to ſee thoſe virtues trampled under foot, the ſeeds of which might poſſibly have been in you, but were never practiced; you have ſacrificed to your paſſions a great part of your unfortunate nation, and ſmothered the cry of nature, only to liſten to the voice of pride and cruelty. I would fain perſuade myſelf that your crimes ought rather to be imputed to your courtiers than to yourſelf. But the people knew you alone as king.—In conſequence of all which I ordain, ſentence, and appoint, that conformably to your meaſure of capacity, you be confined to work at Vulcan's forge for forty thouſand years; after the expiration of which term, I will fall upon ſome means to better your condition. *Ghoſt*—But is there no poſſibility of my obtaining an arreſt of judgment? *Minos*—It is written in the book of the fates, that you ſhall be Vulcan's bellows-man—Retire!—Capet retired with ſhame and confuſion, ſwearing (but too late) that he would take care how he came to that place again.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, April 2.

Dumourier's Flight.

Letters from his excellency general Clairfait, to Mons, Comte Starenberg, Imperial miniſter at the Hague dated at Tournay, March 31, 1793.

"I looſe not a moment in communicating to your excellency what M. Dumourier has juſt written to me, when he ſent to our camp eight or nine priſoners this morning, four of whom, with general Bournonville, he ſays, were ſpecially commiſſioned by the national convention to arreſt and conduct him a priſoner to their bar; and on any reſiſtance on the part of Dumourier, to have him aſſaſſinated on the road: "But (adds the writer) I have been before hand with them, in ſecuring thoſe commiſſioners and their deputies as my priſoners." Theſe he has ſent under a ſtrong guard eſcort to the prince de Cobourg, after having put ſeals on all their papers, &c.

"M. Dumourier tranſmitted me at the ſame time a liſt of the priſoners, and concludes by ſaying, "that he was that inſtant about to move with the truſty part of his army, in order to deſtroy thoſe who may oppoſe themſelves to the public good of France, and to give to that diſtracted kingdom permanent peace and tranquility. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

"CLAIRFAIT.

LONDON, April 12.

On Wedneſday at noon Sir James Murray landed at Dover, after a paſſage of eight hours from Oſtend, and took poſt immediately for London, where he arrived between eleven and twelve at night.

Sir James left Antwerp on Tueſday, and beſides a confirmation of the failure of Dumourier's plan for reſtoring royalty in France, and his being obliged to conſult his perſonal ſafety, by flying from his own army to the Auſtrians; brought the reſult of the Congreſs held at Antwerp on Monday.

At this Congreſs were preſent, the prince of Orange and his two ſons, his excellency Vander Spiegel, his R. H. the duke of York, his excellency lord Auckland, his excellency —— Kuller, miniſter of Pruſſia, his R. H. the prince de Saxe Cobourg, his excellency M. Metternich and his two ſons, the count de Staremberg, the count Mercy d'Argenteau, the miniſter of Spain, the miniſter of Naples.

The object was to ſettle a general plan for the proſecution of the war; and, as Dumourier's defection had produced no material alteration, to determine whether the combined armies ſhould again attempt the invaſion of France, or confining the French within their own frontier, and cutting them off from external communication leave the reſtoration of monarchy to the efforts of the loyaliſts within the kingdom, and the natural progreſs of diſcontent ariſing from diſtreſs among the people.

The ill ſucceſs of the campaign of laſt year, had taught the Auſtrians and Pruſſians the difficulties that muſt attend entering France; and produced declarations, that it was not their intention to dictate a form of government for the French, but to prevent the effects of thoſe licentious principles which tended to the ſubverſion of every eſtabliſhed government.

By the Congreſs, however, it was reſolved to commence a plan of active operations againſt France, and inſtead of the chimerical project of marching directly to Paris, to beſiege at once as many as poſſible of the ſtrong places on the frontier, which will block up or call off the greateſt part of the republican troops from the interior of the kingdom, and leave the royaliſts within it without much oppoſition. If theſe places fall, they will be immediately occupied by the troops of the combined powers, and ſerve as points to act from according to circumſtances, while the fleets of England, Holland, and Spain are to form a chain of cruizers round the coaſt, ready to favour the royaliſts wherever they appear, and to cut off all ſupplies by ſea, as the armies will do by land. Thus attacked and hemmed in on all ſides, with a ſtrong party to act againſt them at home, the republicans, it is hoped, muſt ſoon be ſubdued.

The ceſſation of hoſtilities was declared at an end, and the allies immediately commenced their operations.

Such we underſtand to be the plan agreed upon at this memorable Congreſs, in the execution of which Great Britain is to aſſiſt with all her forces by ſea and land. Of its practicability we preſume not to give any opinion; but from the conduct of the allies in other caſes, we have little doubt but that if the garriſons on the French frontiers ſhould fall, the Auſtrians will take poſſeſſion of French Flanders, Lorraine, and Alſace. This being accompliſhed Pruſſia will have an equivalent in another quarter, and peace will be offered to the French without much regard to what form of government they may chooſe to eſtabliſh.

The mode of electing officers in the French army which Dumourier in his letter, after the battle of the 18th of March, propoſed to ſuppreſs, has been the means of ſaving the northern [illegible] to the republic. Had Dumourier [illegible] the appointment of the officers [illegible] ſince he took the command, the [illegible] would have gone with him. By [illegible] mode of election they are worſe [illegible] ers, but much better citizens.

American Affairs.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May [illegible]

An expreſs arrived from Gen[illegible] Pickings and Col. Anderſon, [illegible] brings advices to the governor, ſtat[illegible] that a general Indian war, on the [illegible] ern frontiers of the ſouthern ſtate[illegible] ſeems inevitable; that by intelligen[illegible] from the country of the Creeks, all [illegible] tribes, except the Cuſſataws, are [illegible] termined for war; urged by Galph[illegible] the ſucceſſor of M'Gillivray; and [illegible] they have already commenced hoſtil[illegible] ties within the Carolina line, a party of them having killed and ſcalped [illegible] on Toogaloo. We hear his excellency has ordered one third of the militia in the upper diſtricts to be drafted, and held in readineſs for immediate ſervice, ſhould the ſavages make further depredations on the frontiers.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

The ſhip Alexander this morning arrived from Savannah, and brings accounts that the Creek Indians, to the number of 5 or 600 had made a deſcent upon the people of Georgia; and were within 35 miles of Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

By the ſhip James, arrived laſt Thurſday at New-York from London, we have various accounts of the ſtate of the war in Europe. The New-York prints not being yet arrived, we are obliged to take ſuch information as has been communicated by letters from gentlemen in that city, to their correſpondents here.

One letter to a merchant in this city, by the ſaid ſhip, dated London, 12th of April, ſays, "That Dumourier, finding he had loſt the confidence of his army, had effected an eſcape, and was gone off to the enemy: Oſtend was in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians, and the communication by poſts was again completely opened throughout the country."

An arrival at Deal from Oſtend, brought accounts there as late as the 4th of April, at which time there was neither Auſtrians nor French in that place, neither had they pulled down the tree of liberty, becauſe, they were in hourly expectation of the French army re-entering Oſtend, and it was their beſt policy to ſtand ready to receive them as friends.

A letter, of which we give an extract from New-York, written by a perſon of information, ſays, "that the ſhip James brings very favorable accounts of the ſituation of French affairs: that their army was in ſtrong force near Oſtend, and that Dumourier, inſtead of having ſent off the commiſſioners to General Clairfait, was himſelf a priſoner at Lille.

In this confuſed manner has the different reports by the James been communicated to us. Perhaps the poſt from New-York may enable us to clear up the real ſtate of the war; and ſhould it appear that Dumourier has gone to Paris to take his trial, his character may yet be recovered from the late odium which has been caſt upon it; for, this is the only mode in which he could act to retrieve his fame; beſides it would have correſponded with his ſentiments, expreſſed in the letter he wrote to the miniſter of war, immediately after the battle of the 17th of March, wherein he requeſted, in the ſtrongeſt terms, to have an enquiry inſtituted into his conduct. At all events, if the London news were even true, that Dumourier had gone off, without being able to take any of the

army, except a few cavalry with him, it ſtill muſt convince all reaſonable men, that the French army are not to be corrupted or diverted from the cauſe of liberty in which they ſeem reſolved to perſiſt, either for ſucceſs or death. Under ſuch impreſſions, it is vain for all the combined powers of Europe to think of extinguiſhing their enthuſiaſm. They may ſpend much blood in the conteſt, but the hand of Providence will finally direct them through all their ſufferings, and reſcue them from the perfidy of domeſtic as well as foreign foes.

The ſhip Grange, ſome time ago captured in the bay of Delaware, by the frigate l'Ambuſcade, has been reſtored to the owners.

When the laſt veſſels left England (April 11) the general opinion was, that there would ſoon be a peace.

A correſpodent informs us that Mr. Henry Voight, an ingenious clock and watch maker in this city, and one of the officers in the mint of the U. States, has diſcovered the method of making ſteel from iron, which exceeds the generality of any imported caſt ſteel, when manufactured into knives, razors, &c.

It is ſaid that Mr. Voight intends communicating this diſcovery gratis to all the blackſmiths and others intereſted in iron and ſteel manufactures, which may prove a conſiderable ſaving to the United States, in the importation of this neceſſary article, as it will then be in the power of every blackſmith to make his own ſteel.

Two ſailors belonging to Great Britain, have been taken up and lodged in jail, for riotous behavior in the ſtreets, and in houſes, where they went in ſearch of French ſailors, ſome of whom they inſulted. The inſolence of theſe people has riſen to a degree above *blood heat*.—Memento!

A veſſel arrived at St. Euſtatia from St. Vincents, brought accounts, that a late arrival from England had bro't intelligence of the Turks having declared war againſt Ruſſia, and all the other enemies of the French republic. This, it was obſerved, was more honorable to France, than the alliance of the dey of Algiers was to England during the American war.

We are informed that in conſequence of inſtructions from the executive of the United States, to the attorney for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, proſecutions have been inſtituted againſt John Singleterry, and Gideon Henfield, charged with violating their duty as citizens of the United States, in entering on board the armed ſchooner Genet, in the ſervice of France, and, with others on board the ſaid ſchooner capturing ſeveral veſſels, the property of the ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty and others ſe annoying the trade and commerce of the ſaid ſubjects, contrary to the laws of nations and the treaty of peace ſubſiſting between the United States, and his ſaid Britannic majeſty.

The above named perſons have been committed to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, to take their trials at the next circuit court of the United States.

Singleterry is a native of Charleſton, and has a family at Beaufort, in North Carolina: Henfield was born at Salem, in Maſſachuſetts.

The following extract is copied from a letter written by a gentleman in Cape Francois, May 8, to his correſpondent in Philadelphia, and received by the brig Sally, Captain Cochran.

"The frigate La Concorde, of 44 guns and 4 howitzers, is arrived from Breſt in 28 days, and brought here Mr. Galband, our new governor, with his lady, children, and ſundry officers. He brings with him about four millions of money. This day the convoy has been ſeen coming from Port au Prince with two ſhips of the line, having the commiſſioners on board, with about 500 perſons intended to be ſhipped for France.

Pittſburgh, June 15.

SUBSTANCE *of the* SPEECHES *of ſeveral* INDIAN CHIEFS *delivered in preſence of Lt. Col.* CLARK, *Major* CRAIG, *and others, on the fifth and ſixth days of June, 1793, at Pittſburgh, as tranſlated by the Interpreters.*

GUYASUTHA, the old chief of the Six Nations, firſt roſe, and delivered himſelf as follows:—"Brothers, liſten to me, here are the young men ſent by the chiefs of the Six Nations to deliver letters and a ſpeech: when I ſpoke to your great warrior at Legionville, he liſtened to me, and took my advice, I hope therefore that your ears may be open, and the ears of theſe people (the Wabaſh chiefs) may alſo be open to what I am going to ſay. You of the fifteen fires are our brothers, I call you real brothers as you are; I now ſpeak to theſe other brothers, to know why they refuſe to go to the great council fire, when it will be kindled, according to their promiſe; my reaſon for this queſtion is, how will they know what is going on at a council they are turning their backs to; they ought to be there to tell their people what they have ſeen and heard and have promiſed. It is not one or two nations, but all ſhould go; we will lead you (addreſſing the Wabaſh chiefs) by the hand to this great council fire, to aſſiſt in making peace.—Now, my brothers, here are the chiefs of ſeven nations, I beg of you, (if no more of you can go) to ſend three of your number at leaſt, to the greateſt council fire that was ever yet kindled; you can go home after it is over and tell your people all that has been done there; I, myſelf, will lead you by the hand there in ſafety; the Six Nations ſpeak in behalf of thoſe come to lead you there; the Engliſh will be there, the fifteen fires will be there, and ſeveral nations of Indians will be there, and as you have always been at war the Six Nations inſiſt ſome of you will alſo go to this treaty: Brothers, you are now here, and I beg you to conſider well that what I ſay is for our good, and benefit, and that it is for your good and benefit to go to this great council fire, that you may take home a true account of every thing that is there done. Here are ſeven great chiefs, you ſay you are the chiefs of the whole, if you take the crooked road home, and do not go to this great council fire, who is to meet us there? Who are we to make peace with? Brothers, you know not how happy I ſhould be to ſee your faces at this great council fire; you promiſed General Waſhington that you would go, I inſiſt you will conſider well of that promiſe, and the Great Spirit will aſſiſt you. I know you have travelled a great way, but I hope your hearts are good, I hope it may be the caſe; But, brothers, you have got corpulent, you are grown too lazy to walk; the great captain here will give you horſes to ride; we wiſh to inform you that the white people and we are one. I hope now, chiefs, you will ſoon return an anſwer, whether you will go to this great council fire, or will not go, that my young men may return home."

TE THOUGH QUA THOO (Captain Pirſt) a warrior of the Six Nations, next ſpoke as follows: "My real brothers of the Fifteen Fires, I now ſpeak to theſe chiefs, we ought to thank the Great Spirit for our meeting here ſafe, and that no accident has happened ſince we met laſt; we ought to pray to the Great Spirit that we may do good at the great treaty coming on, and that our wives and children may live in peace and ſafety. Where there is a great council the chiefs have a great deal to do, and the chiefs ſhould be accompanied by the warriors, for if the warriors do not go it is probable they may not believe what the chiefs when they return. My brothers, ſay you old chiefs, I hope you will ſpeak to your warriors! let them be ſpoken to, for what can the chiefs do, unleſs the warriors will be guided by them? Brothers, there is but one way for us to live in this iſland to ſave our women and children, for as we live on one iſland we muſt all do what is right, and be of one mind, for, what power then can hurt us if we are? Come, my brothers, let us do what is right, and go not one ſtep wrong, we have a good offer from the Fifteen Fires, and muſt not deceive them. Here is ſome tobacco that the Great Spirit planted in this iſland for our uſe, let us ſmoke it and we will ſee clear. My brothers of the Fifteen Fires, theſe chiefs muſt not think that we came here for nothing, we were ſent by the Six Nations to ſpeak to you and to them."

To which GUYASUTHA ſubjoined—Brothers of the Fifteen Fires, you have heard what I mentioned to theſe chiefs, we have all ſmoaked out of one pipe, all taſted the tobacco which the Great Spirit gave us, he is now looking down on us, and he that lies after taſting this tobacco will ſurely die, but if our hearts are good, the ſmoke of our tobacco will go up and be very agreeable to the Great Spirit. My young men have ſpoke nothing but what the chiefs of the Six Nations told them to ſpeak."

To which BAPTISTE, the Kaſkaſkia chief, replied, "American fathers, yeſterday, when the Six Nations came I told them that I did not chuſe to ſpeak to them then, as captain Prior was abſent; I will now ſpeak to them: My fathers, I was called to a treaty at Poſt Vincennes, when I came there, I was deſired to go ſee our father General Waſhington; you know how I behaved, and that I have got thus far on my way back to the Wabaſh. My father Prior you know I came a great way; you know how many chiefs we have loſt; you know how long I have been abſent, and how impatient I am to go home to inform my nation, leaſt, as we have been ſo long away, they might think we have all been killed, and ſo do ſome miſchief. Father Prior, you know that I have been at Congreſs, and that General Waſhington gave me a paper and deſired me to go home; he never deſired me to go to this treaty, if he had, I would then have known what anſwer to have made, but he only deſired me to go home to my nation. My fathers, I ſpoke to my good father General Waſhington, I only aſked him to ſend us a miniſter, for that at Kaſkaſkias we lived very poor, and our children ran about wild, and for a commanding officer to keep juſtice among us; and at this time ſome news came that ſtruck me like a thunder ſtorm. I never have been at war with the Americans, nor ever intend to be. This is all I have to ſay to you fathers, I will now ſpeak to the Six Nations. "My elder brothers, I am glad to ſee you in this houſe, this day, I will ſpeak to you now as you ſpoke to me yeſterday. My elder brothers, I wiſh what you ſay may be true; you have ſhook hands with General Waſhington, and I hope you will hold his hand faſt, and not liſten to what the bad people ſay. My elder brothers, you muſt pay the greateſt attention to what General Waſhington told us, that if any bad people are in our villages he will come and puniſh them, and if there ſhould be any bad people in your towns, he will puniſh them likewiſe; his hand which he gave, you muſt not throw away. My elder brothers, you now ſee your younger brothers here, we have been ſo very long abſent that we are impatient to go home to our own country; do you take care of yours, and never forget the words our great father General Waſhington has ſpoken; we will never forget them. Elder brothers, I have no more to ſay to you, than to deſire you to perſevere in the conduct you promiſed our great father General Waſhington: you ſee of the great number of us that left home, how few are returning; we are obliged to haſten back to our own homes."

(We are obliged to omit the ſpeeches of ſeveral others of the chiefs until next week.)

☞ *At a meeting of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh, on the 13th inſt. Reſolved unanimouſly, That ſubſcriptions be opened at the houſes of Meſſrs.* John M'Maſters *and* Joſiah Tannehill, *for the purpoſe of celebrating the Anniverſary of American Independence, where thoſe of their fellow citizens who wiſh to ſubſcribe, may have an opportunity of ſo doing from the 17th till the 28th, inclusive, when the ſubſcribers are requeſted to meet at the* Diamond, *at ſix o'clock in the Evening, to form a plan for carrying the ſame into effect. June 14, 1793.*

Obſervations on the conduct of the different governments.

France undertakes	*all.*
England endeavours to corrupt	*all.*
The king of Pruſſia deſerts	*all.*
The Emperor takes part with	*all.*
Denmark bewares of	*all.*
Sweden will have nothing at	*all.*
Turkey wonders at	*all.*
The Pope is afraid of	*all.*
Spain is about to try	*all.*
Ruſſia balances	*all.*
Holland pays	*all.*
America receives	*all.*
If God has not pity on	*all.*
The Devil will take	*all.*

SELF IMPORTANCE.

A COCK within a ſtable pent,
Was ſtrutting o'er ſome heaps of dung
And ſtill as nigh their feet he went,
The mettled courſers ſtamp't and ſprung.
Bravo! quoth he, a decent miſe!
We make a tolerable father!
But let's take care, my merry boys,
We tread not upon one another.—

****

Notice is hereby given, that by order of the Court of Ohio County, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, that on the 27th of this inſtant, the building of a Frame Court-houſe, in the town of Weſt Liberty, will be offered to any perſon or perſons who will undertake the ſame at the loweſt price, by giving bond with approved ſecurity for compleating and finiſhing the ſaid building within eighteen months from the ſale, agreeably to a plan made and directed by the ſaid court. The plan may be ſeen by any perſon on application to the Clerk of the ſaid Court.

ISAAC MEEKS, Sheriff of Ohio County.

June 6, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber has eſtabliſhed a FERRY oppoſite to his houſe, next door to the Printing Office in Pittſburgh, for ferrying paſſengers, carriages, &c. over the Monongahela River, and has prepared a convenient landing place, with an eaſy aſcent up the river bank—where great care will be taken to accommodate all perſons applying to paſs over, by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM WILSON.

June 10, 1793.

WAS FOUND,

ON Thurſday the 6th inſtant, on the eaſt ſide of the Allegheny river about 15 miles from Pittſburgh, two Rifle guns, together with ſhot-pouches and powder horns. The owners, by proving property and paying charges may have them again by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on Forbis's old road, about twelve miles from Pittſburgh.

WILLIAM LASLIE.

Allegheny county, June 8, 1793.

army, except a few cavalry with him, it ſtill muſt convince all reaſonable men, that the French army are not to be corrupted or diverted from the cauſe of liberty in which they ſeem reſolved to perſiſt, either for ſucceſs or death. Under ſuch impreſſions, it is vain for all the combined powers of Europe to think of extinguiſhing their enthuſiaſm. They may ſpend much blood in the conteſt, but the hand of Providence will finally direct them through all their ſufferings, and reſcue them from the perfidy of domeſtic as well as foreign foes.

The ſhip Grange, ſome time ago captured in the bay of Delaware, by the frigate l'Ambuſcade, has been reſtored to the owners.

When the laſt veſſels left England (April 11) the general opinion was, that there would ſoon be a peace.

A correſpodent informs us that Mr. Henry Voight, an ingenious clock and watch maker in this city, and one of the officers in the mint of the U. States, has diſcovered the method of making ſteel from iron, which exceeds the generality of any imported caſt ſteel, when manufactured into knives, razors, &c.

It is ſaid that Mr. Voight intends communicating this diſcovery gratis to all the blackſmiths and others intereſted in iron and ſteel manufactures, which may prove a conſiderable ſaving to the United States, in the importation of this neceſſary article, as it will then be in the power of every blackſmith to make his own ſteel.

Two ſailors belonging to Great Britain, have been taken up and lodged in jail, for riotous behavior in the ſtreets, and in houſes, where they went in ſearch of French ſailors, ſome of whom they inſulted. The inſolence of theſe people has riſen to a degree above *bind beat*.—Memento!

A veſſel arrived at St. Euſtatia from St. Vincents, brought accounts, that a late arrival from England had bro't intelligence of the Turks having declared war againſt Ruſſia, and all the other enemies of the French republic. This, it was obſerved, was more honorable to France, than the alliance of the dey of Algiers was to England during the American war.

We are informed that in conſequence of inſtructions from the executive of the United States, to the attorney for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, proſecutions have been inſtituted againſt John Singleterry, and Gideon Henfield, charged with violating their duty as citizens of the United States, in entering on board the armed ſchooner Genet, in the ſervice of France, and, with others on board the ſaid ſchooner capturing ſeveral veſſels, the property of the ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty and otherwiſe annoying the trade and commerce of the ſaid ſubjects, contrary to the laws of nations and the treaty of peace ſubſiſting between the United States, and his ſaid Britannic majeſty.

The above named perſons have been committed to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, to take their trials at the next circuit court of the United States.

Singleterry is a native of Charleſton, and has a family at Beaufort, in North Carolina: Henfield was born at Salem, in Maſſachuſetts.

The following extract is copied from a letter written by a gentleman in Cape Francois, May 3, to his correſpondent in Philadelphia, and received by the brig Sally, Captain Cochran.

"The frigate La Concorde, of 44 guns and 4 howitzers, is arrived from Breſt in 28 days, and brought here Mr. Galbaud, our new governor, with his lady, children, and ſundry officers. He brings with him about four millions of money. This day the convoy has been ſeen coming from Port au Prince with two ſhips of the line, having the commiſſioners on board, with about 500 perſons intended to be ſhipped for France.

Pittſburgh, June 15.

SUBSTANCE *of the* SPEECHES *of ſeveral* INDIAN CHIEFS *delivered in preſence of Lt. Col.* CLARK, *Major* CRAIG, *and others, on the fifth and ſixth days of June*, 1793, *at Pittſburgh, as tranſlated by the Interpreters.*

GUYASUTHA, the old chief of the Six Nations, firſt roſe, and delivered himſelf as follows:—"Brothers, liſten to me, here are the young men ſent by the chiefs of the Six Nations to deliver letters and a ſpeech: when I ſpoke to your great warrior at Legionville, he liſtened to me, and took my advice, I hope therefore that your ears may be open, and the ears of theſe people (the Wabaſh chiefs) may alſo be open to what I am going to ſay. You of the fifteen fires are our brothers, I call you real brothers as you are; I now ſpeak to theſe other brothers, to know why they refuſe to go to the great council fire, when it will be kindled, according to their promiſe; my reaſon for this queſtion is, how will they know what is going on at a council they are turning their backs to; they ought to be there to tell their people what they have ſeen and heard and have promiſed. It is not one or two nations, but all ſhould go; we will lead you (addreſſing the Wabaſh chiefs) by the hand to this great council fire, to aſſiſt in making peace.—Now, my brothers, here are the chiefs of ſeven nations, I beg of you, (if no more of you can go) to ſend three of your number at leaſt, to the greateſt council fire that was ever yet kindled; you can go home after it is over and tell your people all that has been done there; I, myſelf, will lead you by the hand there in ſafety; the Six Nations ſpeak in behalf of thoſe come to lead you there; the Engliſh will be there, the fifteen fires will be there, and ſeveral nations of Indians will be there. and as you have always been at war the Six Nations inſiſt ſome of you will alſo go to this treaty: Brothers, you are now here, and I beg you to conſider well that what I ſay is for our good, and benefit, and that it is for your good and benefit to go to this great council fire, that you may take home a true account of every thing that is there done. Here are ſeven great chiefs, you ſay you are the chiefs of the whole, if you take the crooked road home, and do not go to this great council fire, who is to meet us there? Who are we to make peace with? Brothers, you know not how happy I ſhould be to ſee your faces at this great council fire; you promiſed General Waſhington that you would go, I inſiſt you will conſider well of that promiſe, and the Great Spirit will aſſiſt you. I know you have travelled a great way, but I hope your hearts are good, I hope it may be the caſe; but, brothers, you have got corpulent, you are grown too lazy to walk; the great captain here will give you horſes to ride; we wiſh to inform you that the white people and we are one. I hope now, chiefs, you will ſoon return an anſwer, whether you will go to this great council fire, or will not go, that my young men may return home."

TE THOUGH QUA THOO (Captain Firſt) a warrior of the Six Nations, next ſpoke as follows: "My real brothers of the Fifteen Fires, I now ſpeak to theſe chiefs, we ought to thank the Great Spirit for our meeting here ſafe, and that no accident has happened ſince we met laſt; we ought to pray to the Great Spirit that we may do good at the great treaty coming on, and that our wives and children may live in peace and ſafety. Where there is a great council the chiefs have a great deal to do, and the chiefs ſhould be accompanied by the warriors, for if the warriors do not go it is probable they may not believe what the chiefs when they return. My brothers, ſay you old chiefs, I hope you will ſpeak to your warriors! let them be ſpoken to, for what can the chiefs do, unleſs the warriors will be guided by them? Brothers, there is but one way for us to live in this iſland to ſave our women and children, for as we live on one iſland we muſt all do what is right, and be of one mind, for, what power then can hurt us if we are? Come, my brothers, let us do what is right, and go not one ſtep wrong, we have a good offer from the Fifteen Fires, and muſt not deceive them. Here is ſome tobacco that the Great Spirit planted in this iſland for our uſe, let us ſmoke it and we will ſee clear. My brothers of the Fifteen Fires, theſe chiefs muſt not think that we came here for nothing, we were ſent by the Six Nations to ſpeak to you and to them."

To which GUYASUTHA ſubjoined—Brothers of the Fifteen Fires, you have heard what I mentioned to theſe chiefs, we have all ſmoaked out of one pipe, all taſted the tobacco which the Great Spirit gave us, he is now looking down on us, and he that lies after taſting this tobacco will ſurely die, but if our hearts are good, the ſmoke of our tobacco will go up and be very agreeable to the Great Spirit. My young men have ſpoke nothing but what the chiefs of the Six Nations told them to ſpeak."

To which BAPTISTE, the Kaſkaſkia chief, replied, "American fathers, yeſterday, when the Six Nations came I told them that I did not chuſe to ſpeak to them then, as captain Prior was abſent; I will now ſpeak to them: My fathers, I was called to a treaty at Poſt Vincennes, when I came there, I was deſired to go ſee our father General Waſhington; you know how I behaved, and that I have got thus far on my way back to the Wabaſh. My father Prior you know I came a great way; you know how many chiefs we have loſt; you know how long I have been abſent, and how impatient I am to go home to inform my nation, leſt, as we have been ſo long away, they might think we have all been killed, and ſo do ſome miſchief. Father Prior, you know that I have been at Congreſs, and that General Waſhington gave me a paper and deſired me to go home; he never deſired me to go to this treaty, if he had, I would then have known what anſwer to have made, but he only deſired me to go home to my nation. My fathers, I ſpoke to my good father General Waſhington, I only aſked him to ſend us a miniſter, for that at Kaſkaſkias we lived very poor, and our children ran about wild, and for a commanding officer to keep juſtice among us; and at this time ſome news came that ſtruck me like a thunder ſtorm. I never have been at war with the Americans, nor ever intend to be. This is all I have to ſay to you fathers, I will now ſpeak to the Six Nations. "My elder brothers, I am glad to ſee you in this houſe, this day, I will ſpeak to you now as you ſpoke to me yeſterday. My elder brothers, I wiſh what you ſay may be true; you have ſhook hands with General Waſhington, and I hope you will hold his hand faſt, and not liſten to what the bad people ſay. My elder brothers, you muſt pay the greateſt attention to what General Waſhington told us, that if any bad people are in our villages he will come and puniſh them, and if there ſhould be any bad people in your towns, he will puniſh them likewiſe; his hand which he gave, you muſt not throw away. My elder brothers, you now ſee your younger brothers here, we have been ſo very long abſent that we are impatient to go home to our own country; do you take care of yours, and never forget the words our great father General Waſhington has ſpoken; we will never forget them. Elder brothers, I have no more to ſay to you, than to deſire you to perſevere in the conduct you promiſed our great father General Waſhington: you ſee of the great number of us that left home, how few are returning; we are obliged to haſten back to our own homes."

(We are obliged to omit the ſpeeches of ſeveral others of the chiefs until next week.)

---

‡‡¢ *At a meeting of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh, on the 13th inſt. Reſolved unanimouſly, That ſubſcriptions be opened at the houſes of Meſſrs.* John M'Maſters *and* Joſiah Tannehill, *for the purpoſe of celebrating the Anniverſary of American Independence, where thoſe of their fellow citizens who wiſh to ſubſcribe, may have an opportunity of ſo doing from the 17th till the 28th, inclu-ſive, when the ſubſcribers are requeſted to meet at the* Diamond, *at five o'clock in the Evening, to form a plan for carrying the ſame into effect. June 14, 1793.*

Obſervations on the conduct of the different governments.

France undertakes	*all.*
England endeavors to corrupt	*all.*
The king of Pruſſia diſarts	*all.*
The Emperor takes part with	*all.*
Denmark beware of	*all.*
Sweden will have nothing at	*all.*
Turkey wonders at	*all.*
The Pope is afraid of	*all.*
Spain is about to try	*all.*
Ruſſia balances	*all.*
Holland pays	*all.*
America receives	*all.*
If God has not pity on	*all.*
The Devil will take	*all.*

SELF IMPORTANCE.

A COCK within a ſtable pent,
Was ſtrutting o'er ſome heaps of dung
And ſtill as nigh their feet he went,
The mettled courſers ſtampt and ſlung.
Brave! quoth he; a decent miſe!
We make a tolerable pother!
But let's take care, my merry boys,
We tread not upon one another.—

****

Notice is hereby given, that by order of the Court of Ohio County, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, that on the 27th of this inſtant, the building of a Frame Court-houſe, in the town of Weſt Liberty, will be offered to any perſon or perſons who will undertake the ſame at the loweſt price, by giving bond with approved ſecurity for compleating and finiſhing the ſaid building within eighteen months from the ſale, agreeably to a plan made and directed by the ſaid court. The plan may be ſeen by any perſon on application to the Clerk of the ſaid Court.

ISAAC MEEKS, Sheriff of Ohio County.

June 6, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber has eſtabliſhed a FERRY oppoſite to his houſe, next door to the Printing Office in Pittſburgh, for ferrying paſſengers, carriages, &c. over the Monongahela River, and has prepared a convenient landing place, with an eaſy aſcent up the river bank—where great care will be taken to accommodate all perſons applying to paſs over, by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM WILSON.

June 10, 1793.

WAS FOUND,

ON Thurſday the 6th inſtant, on the eaſt ſide of the Allegheny river about 15 miles from Pittſburgh, two Rifle guns, together with ſhot-pouches and powder horns. The owners, by proving property and paying charges may have them again by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on Forbis's old road, about twelve miles from Pittſburgh.

WILLIAM LASLIE.

Allegheny county, June 8, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be held in the Town of WASHINGTON, on the second day of July next, a Sale for the Disposal of part of the TOWN-LOTS, and the whole of the OUT-LOTS, laid out at the mouth of Great Beaver Creek, on the Ohio River, agreeably to law.

D. BRADFORD,
one of the Agents.

March 14, 1793. tot.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

VOLUME III.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,

Just Published and to be Sold by the Printer.

Price—Three Shillings & Nine Pence.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1793.

N. B. A few copies of the first and second Volume may be had in this town.

FOR SALE,

A Land Office Treasury *Warrant, directed to the principal surveyor of any county within the commonwealth of Virginia, sufficiently empowering him to lay off land in one or more surveys, to the quantity of* 1000 *acres. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the south west corner of Fourth and Market streets.*

JAMES BLASHFORD.
Pittsburgh, March 16, 1793.

POYNTELL's

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 21, *Second Street, South,*

PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE he constantly keeps up a stock of TEN THOUSAND PIECES for Sale, comprising every variety of colours in grounds and figures, of the most modern and tasty patterns, suitable for every part of a house; the perfection attained in this Manufactory, in peculiar neatness of workmanship, liveliness and durability of colours, variety in designs and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the same moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich Festoon and Narrow Borders, and Pannel Paper.

Printed directions for hanging the paper on the walls, are furnished to those who have not an opportunity of procuring workmen acquainted with thatbusiness.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Long, late of Cecil township, Washington county, are requested to come in and pay off their respective accounts on the 21st of June next, and those that have any demands against said estate are requested to present them for settlement.

HANNAH LONG, Executrix.
JOHN DONALD, } *Executors.*
JOHN GUISTEN, }

May 18, 1793.

N. B. The executors will meet at the house of the deceased.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Esquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the President of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed three commissioners to hold a treaty with the hostile Indians at the *Lower Sandusky* on or about the first day of June next, ensuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with those Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, whilst the aforesaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the President, and I do, hereby, in his name, most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements until the result of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

Wells & Morris,

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store, on the north side of Market street, about midway between Third and Fourth streets, in Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

IRONMONGERY,

consisting of a great variety of useful articles, of English and German manufacture, which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, or the usual credit.

May, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Washington county, Fallowfield township, on the 11th instant, a bright sorrel Mare, about fourteen hands and a half high, 5 or 6 years old, a blaze in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MICHAEL CASSNER.

May 16, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living near the mouth of Herman's creek, about the 6th inst. a dark bay Mare about three years old, thirteen hands and an half high, with a small star and blaze in her face, neither brand nor ear mark, well made and trots neatly. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

ASEHEL EDGINTON.

Ohio county, May 3, 1793.

Wanted as an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner's trade, a lad of about 14 or 15 years old--such a one will meet with good encouragement by applying to ALLEN PUTNAM, living in the Forks of Yough.

May 29, 1793.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has received and is now opening at his Store the corner of Fourth and Market streets, a neat and general assortment of

Spring Goods & Groceries,

which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

My best thanks wait on those who have heretofore favored me with their custom, they may rely on being served as usual with the best and cheapest goods.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1793.

William Christy, jun.

HAS removed his store to the house formerly occupied by Major Irwin, nearly opposite the new brick house south Second street, where he has just received and now opening, a neat and general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE,* which he will sell cheap for Cash, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1793.

St. Clair township, May 22, 1793.

WHEREAS my husband William Wilson advertised me in the Pittsburgh Gazette the 11th instant, setting forth, that I Elizabeth Wilson had behaved myself in an unbecoming manner, and left his bed and board, I declare it is false, that he had neither of them, at the time he ranaway from the constable, and left me with a child at my breast, without a thing to subsist upon. I hope therefore that no justice of the peace will hear his false tale, that he has and will be able to invent against me, as I declare I am afraid that he will take my life which he has often threatened. I can assure the public that he is a very bad man and a noted liar, and has certified the same to Margaret Lounsdale.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

WHEREAS *proper attention has not been paid by some of the millers in the western counties to the laws for the inspection of flour, this is therefore to warn them that if their flour casks are not properly branded with the miller's name, &c. and hooped and nailed as the law directs, as well as the other parts of the law necessary to conform to, they may depend on being fined agreeable to law for all flour inspected after this publication; and all deputy inspectors in the western counties are hereby enjoined to do their duty as the law directs. Any person may see the said laws by calling on either of the deputies or myself.*

NATHl. IRISH, Inspector of Flour.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1793.

Those persons in the neighbourhood of Charlestown, at the mouth of Buffaloe, or those who may be inclined to deliver either whiskey or flour for their subscriptions for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are hereby informed, that the above mentioned kind of produce will be received there, if delivered to Mr. John Connel, *merchant, in one month from this date, who is authorised to give receipts, and allow the current price.*

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years o age, that can read and write Englishf as an Apprentice to thePrinting Bu-, sinefs.

ELIZABETH-TOWN,

Monongahela, encreasing in lation, a House of

Public Entertainme

is much wanted in it, which useful, and undoubted profita the keeper, for reasons which mentioned.

THERE is now to be let, tered into immediately, at said a good two and a half story dw house, convenient and well calc for the purpose above, with sta garden annexed, and an esta ferry—the house will be let without the ferry, and on the generous terms.

The situation of this place tremely favorable to an innkeepe lays on the river, and in the CEN of the FOUR WESTERN COUN having public roads leading to it different quarters, and the descen them from the hills down to the the most gradual and easy for ges of any in this country; best travellers from the lower counties elsewhere, are constantly coming in order to take boats, and go the river.

These, added to the present improvements of the place, toget with the cheapness and ease of getting forage and provisions, opens a fair prospect of advantage and profit to the first who may set up, and keep a good orderly house, which will be promoted and greatly encouraged by the owner of the premises, to whom please to apply for the terms, and other particulars.

S. BAYARD, Proprietor of Elizabeth Town.

May 21, 1793.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Solomon Porter's near the mouth of Hermans creek, on the 5th inst. a dark bay Horse, about 8 years old, 15 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, has a small star in his forehead, both hind feet white, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock, with a swivel stirrup. Any person who will take up the horse and thief, if stolen, shall upon conviction of the thief have a reward of Twelve Dollars, and for the horse only the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber living in Charlestown, Ohio county.

CHARLES PRATHER.

May 18, 1793.

Whereas by the will of Geo. Croghan, no act done by any executor is valid, without the approbation of Barnard Gratz—And whereas, I am constituted an attorney in fact for Barnard Gratz, I do hereby make known to all persons, that any contract made with, or any payment made to William Powell, or any other of the executors without such approbation, or mine, shall not be regarded. In the mean time all persons are warned not to trespass, by cutting wood, or otherwise, upon the lands of the late Geo. Croghan.

MICHAEL GRATZ.

May 23, 1793.

Whereas Elizabeth, wife of the subscriber, has behaved in an unbecoming manner, and left my bed and board, I forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, and those who harbour her will be prosecuted therefor.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Allegheny county, May 11, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, *Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*